

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 9th, 1900.

NUMBER 41

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OUVIDOR 57

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BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDWARD C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rue 1^o de Março. EUGENE SERGER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m., and on the second and fourth Sundays at 1 p.m., also on Saint's Days according to arrangement. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rue do Ovidio.

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Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo da Catedral, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese at 10 a.m. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Sunday School at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays at 11 a.m. Accepts contributions. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crashley & Co. 36 Rue do Ovidio.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month. English service: S. S. every Sunday at 11 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Preaching and Bible study at 7 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rue Ajuda 20, or Rua Coimbra 75. M. DICKIE, Pastor.

ALVARO F. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caxias 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m. EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

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Miscellaneous.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of August. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chile President Errazuriz resumed the reins of government yesterday.

—At Santiago the municipal intendant and chief of police have had a falling out over a conflict of jurisdiction and the latter has challenged the former to fight a duel.

—Pour parlers are reported to have been exchanged between representatives of foreign firms and the government, with respect to the construction of the 1,200 kilometres of railway necessary to unite Tarapacá with the rest of the Republic. The estimated cost is put down at thirty millions of dollars (18 pence).—*Chilian Times*.

—Telegrams from Madrid of the 6th state that the Spanish government will prosecute its former minister at Santiago, Sr. Lopez Guirjaro, for the large deficits which have been discovered in his accounts. These, we presume, represent amounts other than the debts contracted by Guirjaro, which the government is reported to have assumed. Guirjaro escaped secretly from Santiago and embarked at Coronel for Barcelona on the Spanish str. "Mexico," and was arrested at Montevideo on the 6th. He is said to have led a scandalously vicious life in Santiago.

—The calculated population of Chili on December 31, 1899, was 3,110,053. The population of each of the ten principal cities was as under:—

1	Santiago	320,638
2	Valparaiso	143,022
3	Concepcion	55,458
4	Talca	42,625
5	Chillan	35,052
6	Iquique	38,852
7	Antofagasta	18,883
8	Serena	16,561
9	Talcahuano	15,576
10	Curicó	14,638

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The return of the Argentine school-ship has led to a series of enthusiastic manifestations at Buenos Aires.

—The Paraguayan government has discovered a little smuggling enterprise at the Asuncion custom-house and has dismissed 14 customs employés for complicity in the traffic.

—The Bolivian government has decreed that in the northeast mineral region the mining companies are prohibited from selling provisions and merchandise to their employés.

—A Corumbá correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* writes that the projected exploration of the upper Paraguay river and Lake Gaiba is designed to open up a new trade route for Bolivia. Owing to the uncertain nature of navigation on the Paraguay to Corumbá, which is frequently un-navigable because of low water, the Bolivian town of Puerto Suarez, opposite Corumbá, is closed to trade for the greater part of the year. With a port at Gaiba the river route will be reduced from 20 to 8 leagues, and the land journey to the interior will also be shortened. The land is also higher and healthier. It is believed that the creation of a port of entry at that point will be of the greatest benefit to Bolivia, and will also tend to benefit the river trade.—The government—apparently without considering the matter—has already given its formal approval to the so-called new sanitary convention, and the text of the same was published yesterday. This, with a few additional details of secondary importance, agrees with the account given in our last, and the preamble states that it refers to treatment of vessels from ports infected with or suspected of bubonic pest. As other plagues are not mentioned, it will be presumed that matters remain where they were, that is to say in an entirely unsatisfactory state. This is not what was wanted, nor what was expected when it was announced that negotiations were on foot for the entire abolition of quarantines. So far from this having been done, the change made, as regards Montevideo, is barely appreciable. The quarantines have not been abolished, and all the fuss made seems to have come to nothing—the mountain has produced a mouse.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 23.—In the face of this determination to maintain the quarantine plague, we may ask, once more, is it worth while to spend fourteen or fifteen million dollars in building a new port here? Do the proponent firms know that, while they are interesting themselves in building harbour works, we are cursed with sanitary authorities who are fast ruining the traffic of the port and driving vessels away? Have they enquired at all into the disastrous effect of the quarantine system as worked here? We can hardly believe it. In any case, if the port is to be built it should not be in the deserted harbor of Montevideo, but at Flores Island, which the sanitary authorities seem determined to make the place of call for vessels. All the elaborate and expensive plans for building a port in the bay are a mere hollow mockery so long as the large majority of vessels are detained at Flores Island or kept in quarantine in the outer roads, as has now been the case for more than twelve consecutive months, and as has been the case for the greater part of the year for some years past.—*Montevideo Times*, Sept. 23.

THE QUARANTINE PLAGUE.

We extract from the *Montevideo Times* the following translation of the last sanitary convention between the Argentine and Uruguay health boards:

The national council of hygiene has issued the following ordinance for the treatment of vessels from ports infected with or suspected of bubonic pest:—

Art. 1.—Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports shall be submitted to five and four days' sanitary observation (quarantine) respectively.

This observation shall commence to count, for vessels which bring a sanitary inspector, from the day of their departure, provided the inspector has practised the disinfection of the luggage, and the medical inspection of the passengers and crew.

Art. 2.—For vessels not bringing a sanitary inspector, the observation shall count from the medical inspection and disinfection to be practised on their arrival.

Art. 3.—Infected vessels shall fulfil ten days' observation, counting from their disinfection.

Art. 4.—The personal luggage (equipajes) of the passengers and crew, postal packets, objects of personal and domestic use and clothes in whatever condition (the Spanish word used is *trapos*, which may be translated as clothes, cloths or rags indifferently) shall be disinfected. Mails and cargo shall be admitted without any restriction.

Art. 5.—Articles or objects belonging to the luggage of the passengers, and which in the opinion of the sanitary authority are capable of transmitting the germs of disease, and cannot be disinfected, shall not be admitted.

Art. 6.—For the effects of the present ordinance, the ports of Glasgow and Rio Janeiro are declared infected, and Santos and the other ports of Scotland are declared suspected.

Art. 7.—Ordinance 51 of May 23 is hereby revoked.

DUKE OF CLARENCE LODGE No. 7, BAHIA.

The monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the masonic rooms, Rue Saldanha, on Saturday, September 15th, when there were present:

Bro. Anthony Mitchell, W. M.

L. Louis G. McKey, J. P. M., R. A.

Henry J. Moon, P. M., 30.**

Gerald Messeder, P. M.

Edwin Maskill, P. M., Sec. 30.**

C. G. Morris, J. W.

J. Faunt, S. D.

C. F. Swart, J. G.

J. Donald, Chap.

J. Hartley, Treas.

Bros. Watton, Hewlett, Fraser, and Margetts. Visitors from *Fraternidade Britânica*: Bros. Cruz and McAllister.

To the above meeting the brethren of H. M. S. squadron then lying at this port were invited, and were present:

Bros. Rankin, Alton, Short, Leveritt, and Rense.

The commodore not granting night leave to the fleet, we were deprived of the presence of about 20 brethren.

After the minutes had been confirmed, Mr. Thomas Lowman was initiated and passed to the 2nd degree.

After the business of the lodge was over, the brethren adjourned to an excellent supper, during which the greatest harmony and good fellowship prevailed, and the usual loyal and masonic toasts were proposed and most enthusiastically responded to, one among them being that of the visitors, which was prefaced by a few appropriate and well chosen remarks by the W. M., and it is needless to say that this toast was most heartily received by the company in right good English merriment and singing "For they are jolly good fellows." After the toast had been drunk, Bros. Rankin and Alton responded, and thus a most pleasant and successful function was brought to an end.

ENGLAND, according to the *St. James's Gazette*, has still \$2,000,000 tons of coal unused and available. According to the past average rate of consumption, it will be more than 500 years before this quantity is exhausted. The official returns for last year showed a consumption of 157,000,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland.GEOLOGICAL survey figures show that the quantity of iron ore produced in the United States in 1899 was 21,681,173 long tons, 27 per cent. over the out-put of 1898, heretofore the record year. The records for 1898 and 1899 represent the largest output of iron ore mined in any country in one year, the nearest approach being a total of 18,062,010 tons mined in 1880 in England. Of the twenty-four states contributing, Michigan leads with 9,116,157 tons, and Minnesota second with 8,161,289 tons, while Alabama is third with 1,009,325 tons. The total value at the mines of the iron ore produced, as reported by producers, was \$14,999,077, or \$1.42 per long ton, an increase of 25% over the average value given in 1898.—*Bradstreet's*.

October 9th, 1900.]

THE RIO NEWS.

3

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 840,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 105.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 130.) (Caixa 135.)

Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, and
M. A. von Rothschild Sohne, Frankfurt a.M.

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
Manchester and Liverpool.
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Union Bank of London, Limited, London
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AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies

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Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
Périer Mercet & Co., Paris

Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Paris' Bank, Limited
Lazard Brothers & Co.
J. Henry Schroder & Co.

A. Ruffer & Sons
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Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-
ches

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J. M. Fernandes Guimaraes & Co.
Banco Commercial de Lisbon, Lisbon
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

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acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,
Manager.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 27th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do. . . . 900,000
Reserve fund. . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, São Paulo,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Paysandú.

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Idem paid up..... 800,000
Reserve fund..... 840,000

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense. . . . Rs. II. 156,739\$835

on 1st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Baixa, Victoria, Santos, São Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

NIGGERS vs. WHITES.

Played on 30th September, 1900, at Icarahy and resulted in a win for the Whites by 16 runs. The match, as is usual with these fixtures, was very close and interesting. The Niggers batted first on a very treacherous wicket, all being disposed of for the small score of 86.

Jackson was bowling splendidly and took the first six wickets at a cost of only a little more than two runs apiece. Not one of the eleven were able to do anything against his bowling.

On the Whites going in to bat, Jackson and Pierce did most of the scoring, the former making 25, and the latter 14, while at the end of the innings Jeans batted very steadily for his not out and was virtually the means of winning the match. E. Morrissey was howling decently well and captured eight wickets for 56 runs.

The Niggers went in to bat again, but fared no better than in their previous attempt. Gibbs bowled R. Morrissey with his first ball, McNair was out 1 b. w. for 7, Morrissey and Pullen were bowled by Roberts for 8 and 9 respectively, and when stumps were drawn five wickets were down for 55.

The scores were:

NIGGERS.

E. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 5

F. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 10

R. Morrissey, c. and b. Jackson..... 9

E. R. Gifford, b. Jackson..... 4

W. Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Jackson..... 7

V. Tatam, b. Jackson..... 1

E. V. Morrissey, b. Gibbs..... 1

C. B. Dawson, b. Jackson..... 1

J. J. de Moraes, not out..... 6

R. H. McNair, run out..... 6

R. H. Pullen, b. Gibbs..... 1

Extras..... 1

WHITES.

N. W. Jackson, c. R. Morrissey, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

W. T. Gibbs, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

H. G. Pierce, b. Gibbs..... 1

G. H. Lomas, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

A. L. Stifford, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

J. W. Elworthy, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

E. A. Roberts, c. E. Morrissey, b. Dawson..... 1

C. H. Hendersen, c. and b. E. Morrissey..... 1

O. W. Rolls, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

H. W. Jeans, not out..... 1

A. M. Hadden, c. Moraes, b. E. Morrissey..... 1

Extras..... 1

backing him up in his usual style things settled down a bit. Stuart Smith was put on when Crewe made his appearance and both Smith and Kealman made great efforts to score Crewe's wicket but to no effect. Burgos went on and in his first over bowled Miller and followed up this success by bowling Crewe, catching Rule and securing the last 3 wickets. S. Paulo were all out for 70. After tea which was kindly dispensed by Mrs. Hy. Wright, S. Paulo followed on and when stumps were drawn had 3 wickets down for 40.

The following are the scores:

S. A. C.
A. M. Burgos, l. b. w., b. Glenross..... 18
A. Kealman, c. and b. Fforde..... 31
C. Murray, c. Crewe, b. Miller..... 10
A. Richards, b. Miller..... 7
F. Tracey, b. Rule..... 30
J. A. Cross, b. Fforde..... 0
J. Meadows, c. Jeffery, b. Miller..... 0
H. P. Smith, c. Miller, b. Fforde..... 22
A. T. Smith, c. Goodier, b. Webster..... 4
C. Stuart-Smith, b. Webster..... 0
J. Thoutson, not out..... 0
Extras..... 15

140

S. P. A. C.
W. Jeffery, b. Murray..... 7
J. Webster, c. Kealman..... 9
F. Fforde, b. Kealman..... 5
A. Brough, c. A. T. Smith, b. Kealman..... 6
C. W. Miller, b. Burgos..... 15
P. W. Crewe, b. Burgos..... 9
W. F. Rule, b. Burgos..... 10
P. Comber, b. Burgos..... 0
H. B. M. Johns, b. Burgos..... 4
S. Glenross, not out..... 1
Extras..... 3

70

BOWLING ANALYSIS

S. Paulo
overs
maiden
runs
wickets

Miller.....
16
1
46
3

Rule.....
11
2
37
3

Fforde.....
10
0
27
3

Glenross.....
9
0
20
1

Webster.....
7
0
22
1

S. A. C.
2
0
22
2

2nd inning.
overs
maiden
runs
wickets

Kealman.....
9
0
20
1

Murray.....

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The U. S. S. "Wilmington" sailed for China on Thursday afternoon. Her departure is much lamented, as her officers and men had made hosts of friends on shore. She has a long voyage before she is going the longest way round the globe to her destination, her route being Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Madeira, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore and Manila for further orders. It will thus be some three months before she reaches China, by which time the trouble may be over. The U. S. S. flagship "Chicago" leaves early next week for a visit to Brazilian ports. —*Montevideo Times* Sept. 29.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the *Atlantique* at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend, Joaquim Campeiro:

Rosalina was only on the first day sea sick; when she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl said, "I think I feel better now," and then the giddiness has already gone."

A few hours after the first dose she got up and from that time on has been free from the disease.

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Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

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PRAÇA DUQUE DE CAXIAS N. 1 — (Largo do Machado)

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Special vans and experienced men for the removal of pianos.

The Company has for hire "caminhões" and "andorinhas" for Niteroy, and as its vans are all duly licensed all risk or loss of property is thus avoided.

The Directors beg that any complaints or irregularities due to their employees, may be at once reported at either of the above-named-offices.

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MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 28.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 9th, 1900.

We should like to ask the minister of finance how much evidence he wants to prove the distress and disorganization which have been brought upon this country.

Without one single exception every administrative report, whether national, state, municipal or private, shows that there has been a shrinkage in revenue, a decrease in trade, a decline in industry, a diminution in transportation earnings, a scarcity of currency in general circulation, universal distrust and want of confidence, and general distress. In his own reports he admits the existence of these evils, if not in words, then by the suggestion and discussion of remedies. The collapse of the Banco da Republica is only one manifestation of the lamentable state of the country, and of the terrible state of demoralization into which private as well as public administration has fallen. Harsh as the judgment may seem, we can not see one single ray of hope in the existing situation, and for the simple reason that no sound basis of reform is even considered. What Brazil needs at the very outset is a basis of sound and vigorous morality in private as well as in public life. It is folly to build a great edifice without a strong and durable foundation, and no less foolish to try to build up a great state without having broad and deep foundations of moral principle for it to rest upon. History teaches that no nation can rise from corrupt and degenerate sources, nor endure long after it has become thoroughly corrupt and impotent. Something may be done to relieve the present critical situation in this country, and ruin may be averted for some years, but unless radical reforms are made in every department of public life, backed by a true and better moral sense in private life, the same desperate emergency will have to be faced again. It is stated publicly and is widely believed that the press, both here and in Europe, has been to a great extent subsidized in the interests of the present government. The charge is not denied. But yet, the minister must know that the compliments and excuses of a subsidized press will not avert the catastrophe which is hanging over us. The purchase of the *Paris* press did not protect the Panama canal company from the consequences of a corrupt and extravagant administration; it has not saved the Banco da Republica, it has not increased our revenues, nor promoted commerce, nor benefited national industry, and it will not save the country from the consequences of over-taxation, reckless expenditure and mischievous interference with trade and industry. Failures, withdrawals from business, voluntary liquidations, closing of factories, defaults in interest and payment of accounts, are of daily occurrence in every part of the country. Worse than this, criminal defalcations are so common as to give one the impression that

it has become epidemic. And yet no one is denounced and no one is punished. If from a situation like this, coupled with a widespread shrinkage in business, the minister can draw the encouragement which his newspaper chorus has been chanting for the past few months, then his optimism deserves a better reward than it is likely to receive.

CONCERNING OURSELVES.

Owing to some private criticisms of our journalistic work and to an attitude assumed by a few members of our foreign colony which implied an intention to place us under a species of boycott, we were led to speak a few words in our own defence some weeks since for the purpose of showing that our editorial work had been essentially fair and just toward this country. Other questions claimed our attention before we had finished what we intended to say, and events have since transpired which have fully proved the soundness and friendly character of our criticisms. Two of our colleagues in Buenos Aires, *The Southern Cross* and *Buenos Aires Herald*, have promptly entered the lists in our defence and have placed us under obligations which we shall hardly know how to repay.

We shall not undertake to reproduce the complimentary allusions to the editor of this paper which *The Southern Cross* has been good enough to put on record—and which we must say are more flattering and generous than we have any right to claim—but we may be excused for reproducing the appreciation of our work which both papers have been kind enough to express. From the long and partly personal article of *The Southern Cross*, of September 21st, we extract the following:—

Mr. Lamoureux has, for the last few years, been constantly hostile to the ruinous financial and fiscal policy of the Brazilian government. He has tried to convince Brazilian public men and his readers of all classes that the system of administration pursued in Rio was ruinous. He told Brazil that she would come to grief, that her banks would totter and that taxation, forced to the last limits of endurance, would, in making living ruinously dear, only accentuate all the more the calamity of a shrinking revenue. The chauvinist press of Rio, which unfortunately seems to be influential, called him a monarchist, a traitor, an enemy of the republic; the subsidized official press covered him with insults, and those insults have been at times re-echoed in the less creditable columns of this city. Mr. Lamoureux's own friends, sided against him. In despotic meanness they permitted him to be made the object of a social and business boycott,.... And now he is justified. Everything he wrote is true friendship for Brazil and which was howled at as libelous, has come true to the letter. Brazil is just where he told her she would eventually find herself. We have not yet seen any account in the Rio papers that Mr. Lamoureux has been hailed as a true friend of Brazil. We have not yet seen the chauvinistic and paid clackers of the foreign press of Rio take back any of the base slanders and calumnies which they have been throwing at him for five long years and more. No matter. It is satisfactory to note at least that decent men outside of Brazil recognize the courage and integrity of the *Rio News*, and that in Brazil itself Mr. Lamoureux, with unbroken spirit, does not think it necessary to cry for clemency or favor, and that all he claims is simple justice. Truth is great and must triumph, and the truth he has always told, for it is not in him to write or speak or publish anything else.

The *Buenos Aires Herald* of September 18th is more impersonal, and we reproduce its comment in full:

Our contemporary the *Rio News* has for some time been blamed for its pessimistic comments on the course of finance and politics in Brazil and not infrequently has it been charged with unfriendly feelings towards that country. No one outside the interested ring in Rio has ever thought the charge true; on the contrary it has been thought that the criticisms were just and timely. Recent events have proved the soundness of the views of the *News*. It has criticised and warned, and events show that it had good reason to do so. It is not the act of friendship to cry peace when there is no peace, nor to iterate pleasant twaddle and flattering phrases when the course of things tends towards disaster. The *News* has not warned in vain, and those who sneered at it may now take time to compute the loss suffered by neglecting the advice given. Our contemporary has shown pluck and independence for which it is respected by all and admired by an increasing number of readers, and *The Herald* offers its congratulations on the stiff fight it has made for sound policies.

CASH BALANCES.

The following is a comparative statement of the cash balances of banks on Aug. 31 and Sept. 30:

London and Brazilian Bank:

Aug. 31.....	17,316,500\$00
Sept. 30.....	18,176,826\$50

Increase.....

860,751\$440

Banco do Comercio:

Aug. 31.....	2,470,386\$765
Sept. 30.....	2,000,290\$035

Decrease.....

470,096\$730

London and River Plate Bank:

Aug. 31.....	40,892,378\$140
Sept. 30.....	32,246,286\$260

Decrease.....

8,642,088\$880

The British Bank of South America:

Aug. 31.....	9,795,548\$510
Sept. 30.....	7,486,121\$860

Decrease.....

2,310,426\$650

Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland:

Aug. 31.....	16,925,081\$748
Sept. 30.....	15,541,152\$578

Decrease.....

1,383,899\$170

Banco Rural e Hypothecario:

Aug. 31.....	9,093,308\$076
Sept. 30.....	509,625\$068

Decrease.....

8,583,682\$978

Banca da Lavoura e do Comercio do Brasil:

Aug. 31.....	1,154,408\$441
Sept. 30.....	533,136\$076

Decrease.....

621,072\$365

Banco Rio e Matto Grosso:

Aug. 31.....	104,408\$799
Sept. 30.....	516,748\$010

Increase.....

412,339\$241

Banque Française du Brasil:

Aug. 31.....	4,655,846\$917
Sept. 30.....	5,707,361\$663

Increase.....

1,050,514\$576

N. B. Of the cash balance of this bank on Sept. 30 only 3,106,761\$00 was actually at the bank, the rest being deposited in unnamed foreign and Brazilian banks. In regard to the cash balance on Aug. 31 there is no discrimination in this respect.

The negotiation for the transfer of the Banco da Republica has now reached its final stage, the *camara commercial* having decided yesterday to confirm the accord between the government and the bank. The revised statutes adopted by the shareholders are now to be submitted to the government for approval, the transfer will then be announced by decree, and then the contract will be signed by the government and directors of the bank. On the termination of all these formalities, the government will appoint its directors and then the bank will be ready to enter upon its new career. There has been no change in the situation since our last issue. The government is determined to conceal the means by which this great bank was wrecked, and to protect the wreckers, and as shareholders and creditors believe that their only chance of securing something is by keeping quiet, there is little probability that anything will be made public. Business continues at a standstill and the situation of the market is most critical. All importation has been suspended, discounts can not be obtained, and nothing but mutual forbearance stands between the business public and general bankruptcy. The cash to lie advanced by the government may help a little, but the new bonds will only serve to complicate the situation.

ACCORDING to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Minister Bryan had a brief conference with the minister of foreign affairs on the 4th inst., and showed him a telegram just received from the United States government in regard to the negotiations initiated a long time ago for the celebration of a reciprocity treaty. The tenor of the telegram is not disclosed, but it will not be unreasonable to presume that it contains some expression of surprise at the prolonged and inexplicable delays which have characterized the negotiation. The *Gazeta* reporter who was present at the meeting, which seems to imply that the American government has sent in new proposals, for negotiations have been in progress in one form or another for over a year. Possibly the *Gazeta* reporter was mistaken in this, and the negotiations referred to are those so long delayed by the minister of finance who was invited to report on the effects which Mr. Bryan's proposals would have on the revenue. The extraordinary delay which has followed, naturally leads the American government to ask for the reason, and we may presume that Minister Martiniello's opinion will now be forthcoming. This should not be taken as an indication, however, that the treaty is yet in sight, for there is still a vigorous old age in the negotiation.

In its call for tenders for furnishing coal to the Central Railway for next year the government has decided to take part of the supply in American coal. As in the previous call American coal was absolutely excluded, this is seemingly a concession. But there is a proviso requiring that at the beginning of next month American bitthers shall furnish two tons of their coal for trial. And, as the call appeared for the first time in the *Jornal do Comercio* of the 22nd ult., there is of course not sufficient time for American operators to comply with this requirement. Consequently the seeming concession is either a farce—or a cover for a job. If the Brazilian government had been really desirous of obtaining the best coal at the lowest price, it would have announced its resolution in sufficient time to enable all operators to make their bids.

Governor Severino Vieira, when he received the complaint of ex-Gov. Luiz Viana and his friends in regard to the attack made on them by rioters, is reported to have remarked:—"Served him right! He ought to have stayed in Europe." In the governor's opinion, then, the only safe place for a Brazilian is somewhere out of Brazil.

Regarding the assassination of Col. Diogo Sales the *Diário do Rio Claro* gives the following particulars. The Colonel and his son Raul were passing through a coffee plantation where they came upon a family of colonists whose chief is an old man, Col. Diogo told him that his services were no longer of value and dismissed him. The old man was obstinate in the matter and Col. Diogo pushed him over. Seeing the old man on the ground another colonist, named Angelo Liggaretti, who was armed with a double-barreled *garrocha* (a short gun), promptly shot Col. Diogo through the heart. The assassin then fled and has not yet been caught.

The Rio press is organizing a commission to go to Buenos Aires to return the visit of the Argentine journalists last year. Arrangements are being perfected by Sr. Cassio Parinha, who was for some years a resident of Montevideo, and it is expected that all the principal journals of this capital will be represented. We sincerely regret we can not accept the invitation kindly extended to us, but we wish the commission a pleasant journey and an enjoyable visit.

On the 4th inst. the local press stated that the French chargé d'affaires had had a conference with the foreign minister in regard to the lynching of a French citizen in Rio Grande do Sul, a question which will be settled after the courts have given sentence on the case. Is the crime up before any court? We understand that the unfortunate man's wife and children escaped and took refuge in Montevideo, in a destitute condition. By whom, then, has the case been brought before the courts, and against whom is the prosecution waged?

Last Saturday was Conciliador Andrade Figueira's birthday. On this occasion there was an imposing demonstration in honor of the conciliator, who is still a prisoner awaiting trial. A very interesting feature of this demonstration was an address from ladies expressing indignation at the injustice with which he is treated and admiration for the furniture with which he bears unjust treatment. The signatures to this address are headed by that of D. Maria Eufrosina Marques de Távora, daughter of the late Marquez de Távora.

We hear that the American minister was present at the *Peinha festa* on Sunday last. Few men have been able to make themselves so nearly omnipresent as Mr. Bryan, and it may be said that very little is permitted to happen without his taking an interested part in it. We may assume that Mr. Bryan did not attend as a real *romeiro*, with a cow-horn of *vinho verde* swinging over his shoulder, a string of frosted cakes about his neck, a ring of *pão-de-queijo* on his hat, a print of the Virgin in one hand and a quarter of half ripe water melon in the other. The *Peinha* is worth seeing, and it is a satisfaction to know that Mr. Bryan did not allow it to escape him.

In an article published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of June 27 Senator Antonio Azereedo intimated with a clearness that rendered the intimation almost equivalent to positive assertion, that the government was using the public money in corrupting the press. As our readers are aware, both here and in foreign countries there frequently appear in certain journals articles indulging in calumniating the Brazilian government and these are copied into nearly all the journals that apparently belong to an organized government administration society. In his Wednesday's *Imprensa* there is a still more explicit statement on this subject. According to this statement, which proceeds, says the *Imprensa*, from a respectable source, the account of aid to the press at the Banco da República amounts to 2,335,000\$, of which 1,735,000\$ was drawn by a representative of Brazil in Europe. In view of such disclosures as this it is possible that any honest man can oppose a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Banco da Republica?

RAILROAD NOTES

It is stated that the receipts of the Paulista railway amounted last month to 3,500,000\$ and the expenses to 250,000\$. These returns are said to be the best ever afforded in one month by any Brazilian railway.

The municipal prefect has vetoed the municipal resolution providing for a new contract with the S. Christovao tramway company. This contract provided for electric traction in five years and for second class trams.

The state government of Minas Geraes has assumed responsibility for arrears of pay due to employés of the Oeste de Minas railway. This has put an end to the strike, which, while it lasted, completed isolated S. João d'El-Rey from the rest of the country.

The *Jornal do Comercio* of the 4th says that owing to the decrease in receipts the syndics of the Oeste de Minas railway have actually paid over forty cantos on wages account more than the revenue. They have dismissed many employés and reduced the pay of others.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending 29th September were as follows, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	310,777\$
Ident. last year.....	332,015\$
Increase for week.....	7,865\$
Equivalent in gold, this year (10/3/16) £ 14,199	£ 14,199
Ident. last year (7/5/16) £ 10,160	£ 10,160
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 3,730
Total receipts since January 1.....	£ 108,222
Ident. last year.....	£ 105,082
Increase since January 1.....	£ 140

LOCAL NOTES

The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, is leaving for home on the 26th inst. on leave of absence.

The chief of police has prohibited the beer saloons of this city from employing female waiters or barmaids.

An important robbery of registered mail packages sent from this city to Ouro Preto was discovered on the 4th inst.

It is worthy of note that the sanitary inspectors have been able to find cases of bubonic pest almost every day since the minister of justice declared his intention of reducing the extra sanitary staff!

The President declines to permit any further delay in his departure for Buenos Aires, and proposes to embark at 2 p.m. on the 10th, when the *Riachuelo*, *Br. Ciro* and *Tamanduá* will be ready to leave part.

We are glad to say that the Serzedello amendment authorizing the *farmings* of the consumption taxes was voted down by a large majority on the 3rd inst. It would have been a serious blunder to adopt so mischievous a measure.

According to a telegram from Buenos Aires President Campos Sales has sent word that he will not be able to prolong his visit there more than six days. This will upset a great part of the elaborate programme which has been prepared for his entertainment.

The representatives of the federal district in the chamber of deputies are opposing the incorporation of the municipal sanitary board in that of the federal government. We certainly do not need two boards, and from our slight knowledge of the municipal board we should say that it can very easily be spurned.

An attempt was made on Saturday to hold an open air meeting of unemployed operatives on Largo da S. Francisco de Paula, but on account either of the heavy rain or of the action of the police the attempt was not successful. Some of the operatives called at the office of the *Jornal do Brasil* and complained of having been very roughly handled by police spics and roughs.

We are glad to see that the London war office has settled the momentous question of what kind of a ribbon shall be worn with the South African medals. This is a business in which the war office is profoundly versed, and we may feel assured that it will be settled in accordance with all the best traditions. As for artillery, medical service, etc., the results are naturally less satisfactory, but as long as the British public is satisfied it is idle to discuss the matter.

BUSINESS NOTES

The governor of São Paulo has opened a credit of 504,417\$555 for sanitary works in Sorocaba.

A telegram of the 6th inst. from Pernambuco says that the failure of three large business houses in that city is imminent.

A Maciço telegram of the 3rd inst. says that the sugar cane mills have begun grinding and that the crop in that section is estimated at 800,000 bags.

The *Imprensa* stated in its issue of last Friday that 6,000 operatives have recently been thrown out of employment in Rio de Janeiro and Nietherley.

The Portuguese legation has taken up the question of shutting out certain brands of Portuguese wines because the government laboratory claims to have found a slight percentage of salicylic acid in them.

The tribunal of accounts has refused to register the payment of an instalment on the iron-clad *Floriano* now under construction in France, alleging insufficiency of appropriation. But was the payment made?

The *julgado* of the 2nd *vara* of São Paulo has rejected the embargo of Srs. Fiorita & Co. to the agreement made by the creditors of Srs. Camillo Cresta & Co. to accept 20 per cent in settlement of that firm's liabilities.

The São Paulo state government has been intimated by the *julgado* *das férias da fazenda*, at the petition of Sr. José Cabral, not to make any payments to the City of Santos improvements Co. for the water supply of Santos, because the sources of supply are his property.

Among the departures for London on the *Gothic* which sailed on Saturday last, was Mr. A. M. Thompson, manager of the London and River Plate Bank, who has been called home to confer with the directors. During his absence the bank will be under the direction of Mr. Godfrey.

The gold cheques received at the Rio custom house during the past month amounted to a total of 630,506\$058, issued from the following banks: German Bank 233,655\$401, London and Brazil 229,455\$273, London and River Plate 68,512\$233, British 50,831\$417, Republica 21,031\$256, Naciona 16,963\$048, and Francaise 10,005\$440.

The contract for collecting and inspecting the consumption tax on salt in the state of Rio Grande do Norte was signed on the 5th inst. The state will receive 60,000\$ a year for the work, and the balance, if any, will be turned over to the federal treasury. The unfortunate industry will be duly harried, and the consumer will pay more for his salt.

A creditor of the Banco da Republica suggests that the bank should accept the new 3 per cent apolices on deposit and advance 50 per cent of their nominal value to holders, in order to avoid speculation in them. The suggestion is certainly worthy of consideration. Something should be done to protect holders against the serious losses which threaten them.

Continued investigations into the affairs of the Pernambuco *caixa economica* show that the defalcation amounts to 1,170,000\$. The *fei* of the bank's treasury has been suspended. A defalcation has also been discovered in one of the *caixas* of the state treasury and *escribano* Bandeira has been suspended. These defalcations are becoming painfully frequent.

The *Diario do Rio Grande* in its issue of the 9th inst. gives a gloomy picture of the business situation in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The frontier towns are doing no business at all and, even in those on the Atlantic sea-board trade is threatened with ruin. Smuggling is rampant and in legitimate business sales are insignificant and collections are almost impossible.

All the remedies coming from the government in the present crisis seem to be designed to help the banks at the expense of the commercial community. A measure which protects the bank against judicial action, but permits it to take judicial proceedings against a commercial debtor, is certainly very one-sided. Of course the bank represents diverse interests, but this should not protect it against the just claims of the individual.

We are indebted to Messrs. Lage Brothers for a courteous invitation to be present at a festivity to celebrate the conclusion of repairs to the torpedo-catcher *Tijubas* entrusted to them by the government. Owing to the death of a brother of President Campos Salles, who was to have been present, the festivity has been postponed to some time next month, on which occasion they will inaugurate also the new dry dock which they are constructing on Ilha da Conceição.

Having obtained acceptance of its proposal from two-thirds of the creditors of the Banco da Republica, or rather two-thirds of the aggregate owing to them, the government applied to the Camara Comercial on the 3rd inst. for a confirmation of the accord. The total amount of the bank's indebtedness is stated to be 107,755,511\$936, and of this 778 creditors representing an aggregate of 73,636,455\$999 had signified their acceptance of the proposal. On the 4th inst. an *edital* was published calling for reclamation against such confirmation within three days.

In our last issue we mentioned the temporary closing of the S. Joaquim spinning and weaving factory. We now have to record that of the Liberdade match factory and of the large match factory and of J. Scarsi & Co. The Briliante and Fabrica Brasileira match factories have made large reductions in the number of their operatives. Thus in consequence of exorbitant taxation 1200 operatives are thrown out of employment. In a previous issue, foreseeing the suffering that must result from the present crisis, we suggested the organization of relief committees. We regret to say that up to the present, as far as we are aware, no action has been taken on our suggestion.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In Paraná the accounts of the government savings bank (*caixa economica*) are in such a backward state that the minister of finance has ordered that establishment to suspend all transactions until the books shall have been written up to date.

In the columns of his journal *A Imprensa* Senator Ruy Barbosa has ably defended himself from the attempt to make him exclusively responsible for the financial blunders of the provisional government. If we remember aright, Councillor Mayrink, in his memorable debate with Conde de Figueiredo in 1891, claimed to be the author of the financial policy of that government.

As our readers are aware there are certain persons who accuse us being an enemy of Brazil for having warned the government and people of the consequences of their financial blunders. We presume that those persons will now make the same accusation against us for urging the government and people to endeavor to remedy the evils that have resulted from their failure to heed our warnings.

In his message to the state assembly the governor of Espírito Santo reports that the receipts for 1899 (excluding a loan of 1,500,000\$ from the Banco da Republica and the proceeds of various deposits) amounted to 3,146,533\$742, against 3,660,755\$600 in 1898, and 4,170,324\$73 in 1897, showing a falling off in revenue of 1,023,700\$991 in two years, or over 25 per cent. For the current year the governor says the decrease in revenues will be still greater, whose aggregate will not much exceed two thousand contos, as the receipts of the first six months were only 1,279,874\$995.

The state government of Ceará is said to be contending with serious pecuniary embarrassments. On the 2nd inst. for want of cash in the treasury the salaries of judges of the superior court were not paid.

The following returns of customs receipts for the month of September have been made public:

	1900	1899
Rio de Janeiro.	4,779,617\$472	5,167,092\$077
Santos.	3,341,639\$735	2,184,163\$305
Pernambuco.	2,019,675\$223	1,671,395\$033
Bahia.	1,663,925\$156	750,917\$779
Ceará.	376,030\$586	320,846\$356
Paraná.	145,578\$781	205,329\$790
Pernambuco.	11,986\$116	16,443\$163
Macapá.	7,179\$172	7,207\$627
São. Catharina.	120,973\$528	58,233\$188
Uruguai.	52,875\$701	145,487\$717
Victoria.	36,023\$544	14,687\$541
Natal.	21,473\$751	6,392\$952
Maranhão.	467,314\$689	325,448\$612
Parahyba.	107,060\$057	57,521\$810
Parahyba.	10,125\$603	not stated

The last balance-sheet of the Banco Rural e Hypothecario shows that this bank came to grief in attempting to defend the Banco da Republica, in which it held shares valued at 6,502,628\$200. To this establishment, which at the end of August owed it 2,150,000\$ on account current, it furnished in September 6,700,000\$ more, making a total of 8,850,000\$, while to its own creditors it paid only 3,605,275\$008. In doing this it made use of its large cash balance and of some of the discounted notes in its possession, leaving intact the greater part of its assets. Whether it was wise in the board of directors to risk in the Banco da Republica 15,352,625\$200 of the shareholders' money (352,628\$200 more than the paid up capital of the bank) is a question which the shareholders themselves, who are to meet day after to-morrow, will perhaps decide.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 9th, 1900.	
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	
gold.	27 d.
do. of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do. in U. S. coin at \$4.86 6/8 per do.	1 stg.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	54 75 cts
do £ 1 in £ 1 in Brazilian gold.	8 890
and the rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.	to 3d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	24/02
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).	38 75 rs.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	38 75 rs.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).	38 75 rs.
Value of £ 1 per £ 1, stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).	45 62
Value of £ 1 sterling.	25 51 32

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 1.—There was no change in the tendency of the market and very little business. Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 9 15/10—
Private bills.	closing 9 15/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 368—370 reis gold.

Oct. 2.—No change business was a trifle better.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 9 15/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/12
do.	closing 10 1/12

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 3.—The market was quiet but steadier than usual; business continued dull.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.	opening 9 15/16—10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/12—10 1/12

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 4.—The market remained steady and there were some transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 5.—Today's market was again steady and seemed firm; business was limited.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 6.—Today's market continued firm and rates improved; business was unimproved.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 7.—Today's market continued firm and rates improved; business was unimproved.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 8.—Today's market continued steady and there were some transactions reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

Oct. 9.—Today's market continued firm and rates improved; business was unimproved.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.	opening 10 1/16
Private bills.	closing 10 1/16
do.	closing 10 1/16

Official value of the milreis 370 reis gold.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.	5,706,928\$544
Head office, branches and agencies.	14,303,757\$593
Bills receivable.	4,089,491\$315
do discounted.	11,711,871\$786
Securities pledged.	5,071,911\$342
do deposited.	5,071,911\$342
Cash, in current funds.	15,541,192\$578

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.	68,928,543\$950
Deposits in account current.	5,018,503\$084
Without interest.	15,028,424\$355
Head office, branches and correspondents.	15,744,613\$709
Deposits with fixed maturity.	9,414,475\$518
Securities pledged and on deposit.	17,479,261\$134
Sundry accounts.	5,539,559\$206

Assets:

Guaranteed accounts.	5,706,928\$544
Head office, branches and agencies.	14,303,757\$593
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Securities pledged and on deposit.	17,479,261\$134
Sundry accounts.	5,539,559\$206

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1862.

Capital.	£ 1,500,000
Item realized.	900,000
Reserve fund.	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BIO BRANCH, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Bills discounted.	5,117,559\$070
Bills receivable.	7,355,198\$080
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.	2,242,684\$410
Head office, agencies and branches.	2,278,576\$160
Securities pledged and on deposit.	1,338,878\$080
Values deposited.	3,724,529\$260
Cash.	11,356,388\$030

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.	£ 1,500,000,000
Fixed, matured and with notice.	£ 1,500,000,000
do, without interest.	13,124,018\$190
Sundry accounts.	7,373,774\$200
Securities pledged and on deposit.	3,168,459\$600
Bills payable.	188,798\$280
Head office, agencies and branches.	4,013,231\$420

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled.	£ 1,500,000
Bills discounted.	2,044,655\$200
Bills receivable.	8,336,818\$730

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.	£ 1,500,000
Deposits in account current, without interest.	13,333,333\$330
do, in account current, with interest.	12,852,273\$540
do, fixed maturity.	1,926,352\$200
Head office and branches.	1,520,109,972
Securities for accounts current, etc.	8,349,572\$540
Sundry accounts.	8,349,572\$540
Cash.	18,176,836\$200

BALANCE SHEET, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled.	£ 1,500,000
Bills discounted.	2,044,655\$200
Bills receivable.	8,336,818\$730
Head office and branches.	1,520,109,972
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Deposits in account current, without interest.	13,333,333\$330
do, in account current, with interest.	12,852,273\$540
do, fixed maturity.	1,926,352\$200
Head office and branches.	1,520,109,972
Securities pledged and on deposit.	8,349,572\$540
Bills deposited.	1,508,975\$250
do payable.	53,980,670
Sundry accounts.	5,932,276\$760

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Capital.	£ 1,500,000
Bills discounted.	2,044,655\$200
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Assets:

Capital.	£ 1,500,000
Bills discounted.	2,044,655\$200
Bills receivable.	8,336,818\$730
Head office	

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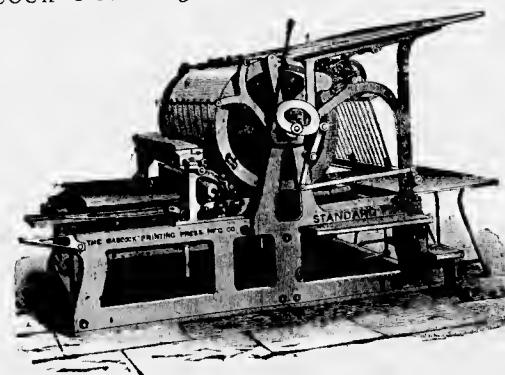
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1900

Date	Steamer	Destinations
Oct. 15	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
.. 17	Nile	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
.. 29	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
.. 31	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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